

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 AND. JOUR. : Russiol., No. 1959, No. 10808
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : of one height of the strip. The strip explained the lowering of the soil moisture not only under the tree stand but also at the border of the field. Farther than one height of the strip, its influence on the soil moisture was not observed. An insignificant negative influence of the strip on the evaporation from the field, especially during the spring months, took place within the range of the root system spread of the trees. The influence of the strip on the decrease in the evaporation potential, especially at the distance of 4 strip heights, is stated. At the same time; there was observed no similar effect on the

CARD: 2/3

WITKOWSKI, J.

ENTOMOLOGY

PERIODICAL: ZOOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1918.

WITKOWSKI, J. Gorych, W. Result of investigations on the agricultural utility of
of potato from potato starch plants. p. 420.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAI) LC Vol. 1, 1.4 April, 1954, Unclass.

Kutera, J.

The use of potato-starch sewage for the irrigation of meadows and arable land.
p. 85.

PRZEMYSŁ SPOŻYWCZY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inżynierów i Techników
Przemysłu Spożywczego) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 13, no. 1/3, 1960.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (HEAI) LC, Vol. ²/no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

KUTERA, Jan; WIENZBICKI, Jan

Problem of utilizing sewage for agricultural and forestry irrigation. Nauka polska 10 no.3:120-126 My-Je '62.

1. Instytut Melioracji i Uzytkow Zielonych, Warszawa.

WIERZBICKI, Jan, prof., dr.; KUTERA, Jan, dr., inz.

Activities in countries of People's Democracies connected with the
problem of sewage disposal for agricultural purposes. Gosp wodna 22
no.1:6-11 '62.

KUTERA, Jan, dr inz.

Review of research results of the Institute of Soil Improvement and Pastures in the field of sewage purification in connection with its utilization in agriculture. Gosp. wodna 22 no.10:477-480 0 '62.

1. Terenowy Oddzial Badawczy, Instytut Melioracji i Uzytkow Zielonych, Wroclaw.

KUTERA, Jan, dr inz.

Possibilities of effective use of sewages, their moistening
and fertilizing properties for plant production. Gosp wodna
23 no. 8/9:364 Ag-S '63.

1. Regional Research Center, Institute of Soil Improvement
and Grasslands, Wrocław.

KUTERA, Jan

Utilization of sewage for irrigating farmlands during the
postvegetation period. Zesz probl post nauk roln 47:149-167
'64

1. Institute of Soil Improvement and Grasslands, Regional Research
Center, Wroclaw.

CZYZYK, Wladyslaw; KUTERA, Jan

Possibilities of agricultural sewage from potato starch plants
in Poland. Zesz probl post nauk roln 47:201-219 '64

1. Institute of Soil Improvement and Grasslands, Regional Research
Center, Wroclaw.

KUTERGIN, A.

A surplus balance of budget funds should not be reallocated.
Fin.SSSR 21 no.6:67-68 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Dobryanskim rayfinotdelom.
(Dobrianka District--Budget)

KUTERGIN, A.

Our suggestions. Fin. SSSR 22 no.10:61-62 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Dobryanskim rayfinotdelom Permskoy oblasti.
(Budget)

KUTERGIN, A.

How we organize income receipts from lumbering. Fin. SSSR
23 no.3:82-84 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Dobryanskim rayonnym finansovym otdelom
Permskoy oblasti.
(Dobryanka District--Lumbering--Finance)

KUTERGIN, V.A.

KUTERGIN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAYEVSKAYA, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Quality of furrow irrigation of plowed crops. Gidr. 1 mel. 6 no.8:
42-50 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Irrigation)

KUTERGIN, V.A. , kand.tekhn.nauk, RAYEVSKAYA, N.G. , kand.tekhn.nauk

Infiltration of water into the soil in furrow irrigation.
Nauch. zap. MII VKh 19/14/163 :57. (MIRA 15:3)
(Irrigation)

KUTERGIN, V.A., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Gravity-flow furrow irrigation without distributing ditches.

Nauch. zap. NIIVAH 19:164-179 '57.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Irrigation)

KUTERNIN, G.P.

KUTERNIN, G.P.; KURITSYN, S.V., redaktor; SHLENSKIY, I.A., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor; SHAMAROVA, T.A., redaktor.

[Choice and sharpening of drafting instruments] Vybór i točka
chertezhnykh instrumentov. Moskva, Izd-vo geodesicheskoi lit-ry,
1954. 22 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Drawing instruments)

1. MAKAROV, I. I., L. P. MEY, K. E.
2. USER (600)
4. Machine-Tractor Stations
7. Ways for improving the use of machine-tractor equipment. Doc. Khos. 6, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, 1953. Unclassified.

MALYAVSKIY, Boris Kirillovich; ANDREYEV, O.V., kani. tekhn. nauk;
retsensent; KUTETSKIY, Ye.V., red.

[Methods of determining the hydrological characteristics
of rivers from an airplane] Metody opredeleniya gidrolo-
gicheskikh kharakteristik rek s samoleta. Moskva,
Transport, 1965. 117 p. MIRA 18.35

KUTSV, P.

The Problem of Twofold Tensions (150-300/220 Volt) in Sofia. Elektroenergiya
(Electric Power), #11:7:Nov 55

KOLEV, P.

Medical (in copy); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degree: MD

Affiliation: Senior Physician at the Ministry of Public Health and
Welfare (MNPZSG)

Source: Sofia, Sreden Meditsinski Rabotnik, No 1, 1961, pp 14-19

Disease: "Grippe."

AID P - 1290

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 14/30
Author : Kutev, Yu. M., Eng.
Title : Photometering of electric flash lamps
Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 1, 66-68, Ja 1955
Abstract : The author describes a portable laboratory instrument used to measure the radiant energy density of flash lamps. The battery-operated phototube amplifier meter circuit integrates incident light produced at the subject to be photographed by electric flash lamps. The light meter is calibrated for flashes from 10 microsec to 0.1 sec. The author describes the structure, functioning, and calibration procedure. Four diagrams, 4 references (3 Russian, 1946-1952).
Institution : State Optical Institute
Submitted : Ag 6, 1954

KUTEV, Yu.M., inzhener.

Photoelectric microbrightness meter. Svetotekhnika 3 no.2:10-12
P '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut.
(Reflectors)

KUTIV, Yu.M., inzh.

New photoelectric circuit of the microphotometer, Svetotekhnika 4
no.9:24 8 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut,
(Photometers)

KUTEV, Yu.M.

New model of a pulse light meter. Usp.nauch.fot. 6:70-71 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Light meters)

L 8582-65 IMT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EAS(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pub-24 AFMD(t)/LSD(a)-5/AFWL/
ESD(gg)/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP4048498 S/0120/64/000/004/0160/0166

AUTHOR: Kutep, Yu. M. B

TITLE: Device for automatic recording of the distribution of the spectral density of brightness with respect to the channel of a condensed spark discharge

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 160-166

TOPIC TAGS: automatic recording, brightness spectral density, spark discharge, condensed spark discharge, channel, channel image

Abstract: The article describes a device for automatic recording of the distribution of the spectral density of brightness with respect to the channel of a condensed spark discharge at various times after the beginning of the discharge. The average statistical brightness is recorded for each element of the channel image for a certain number of sparks, which can vary. The device utilizes line-by-line scanning of the channel image of the discharge with respect to the input at the aperture of the spectral device, a delayed gating signal at the output of the photoelectric receiver, and signal storage. There are four figures, one of which is a block diagram of the device for automatic recording.

Card 1/2

L 8582-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048498

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, IE

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043022

S/0051/64/017/002/0295/0297

AUTHOR: Kutev, Yu. M.

TITLE: Instantaneous radiation spectra of IFP-200 flash lamp in the visible region

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 295-297

TOPIC TAGS: photographic flash tube, line spectrum, continuous spectrum, time dependence

ABSTRACT: The spectral characteristics hitherto investigated were confined to lamps with short flash durations ($<5 \mu\text{sec}$). The present investigation concerns a tubular lamp with longer flash duration, the instantaneous spectra being taken at different instants following the start of the flash. The lamp is filled with xenon at 600 mm Hg pressure. The measurement setup is described elsewhere (Yu. M. Kutev and A. V. Aristov, Opt.-mekh. promy*shl. no. 9, 19, 1960).

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043022

The tests show that in the initial stage of the discharge the radiation is concentrated in a group of spark lines in the wavelength range from 440 to 490 nm. During the later stages of the discharge the intensity of these lines drops and the intensity of the arc lines increases. Unlike spherical flash lamps, tubular lamps have an instantaneous line spectrum and cannot be regarded as black bodies even approximately. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, ES

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ch 7, Yu.11.

Instantaneous emission spectra of an H₂ discharge lamp in the
visible region. 17:21:06-307 (17:21:06-307)
(17:21:06-307)

KUTEV, Yu.M.

Apparatus for automatic recording of the spectral density
distribution of brightness along the channel of a condensed
spark discharge. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.4:160-166 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. 00053-67 INT(d)

ACC NR: AP6010777 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/001/0109/0113

AUTHOR: Kutev, Yu. M.; Sadykova, A. I.

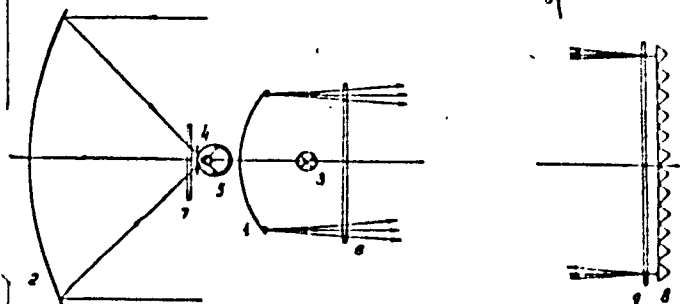
ORG: Leningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki)

TITLE: Calculation of the range of range-finding optical systems with reflectorized surfaces made up from pyramidal prisms

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 1, 1966, 109-113

TOPIC TAGS: optic range finder, optic reflector, *optic prism, light scattering*

ABSTRACT: An optical range-finder is considered (see figure) which comprises two coaxial parabolic reflectors 1 and 2 in whose foci are placed light source 3 and light receiver 5. In the general case, selective filters 6 and 7 are placed before both reflectors, their transmittances being T_1 and T_2 , respectively. Diaphragm 4 restricts the receiver field of view. Reflectorized



Card 1/2

UDC: 535.8

00053-67

ACC NR: AP6010777

0

surface 8 made up from pyramidal prisms has light filter 9 with a transmittance T_3 . General formulas are deduced for the maximum range of the above system in terms of system and ambient-medium parameters. It is proven that, at ranges of 50 km and longer, the maximum range is mainly limited by the light scattering at the prism surface which, in turn, is determined by the deviation of the prism dihedral angles from 90° . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 26May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Cord 2/2

BOTEV, Iv., inzh.; KUTEVA, I.

Modern methods in fur tanning. Kozhi Sofia 3 no.5:3-6 '62.

KUMOVA, Iord., inzh.

Technique, technology and mechanization in the Soviet leather enterprises. Kozhi Sofia 5 no. 1: 3-5 '64.

BRUK, A.S.; LEYBOVICH, R.Ye.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; SMUL'SON, A.S.; BELUKHA, A.A.; MUCHNIK, D.A.; FARTUSHNAYA, R.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KUTEVOY, P.M.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.; NECHAYEVA, A.P.; KUBYSHKINA, L.I.; SHEYKHET, A.M.; VASIL'CHENKO, S.I.; BARASH, D.A.; KARPOVA, K.K.; KHODANKOV, A.T.

Effect of temperature changes in the control heating flues on the quality of the metallurgical coke. Koks i khim. no.7:26-27 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bruk, Leybovich, Kutevoy, Gol'dberg, Nechayeva, Kubyshkina, Sheykhet).
 2. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ivanov, Smul'son, Belukha, Muchnik, Fartushnaya, Vasil'chenko, Barash, Karpova, Khodankov).
- (Coke ovens) (Coke—Testing)

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 25788

Author : Kutayev F.S.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Use of "Snoring" Trees in the Control of Stem Pests.
(Primeneniye lovcikh dorov'yov dlye bor'by so stvol'nyimi vreditelyami).

Orig Pub : Nauchn-tekhn. sb. tr. po loznomu kh-vu Sov. Kavkaza, vyp. 2,
1956, 148-153

Abstract : "Snoring" trees the branches of which were uncut attracted a large number of pest species and since their moisture evaporated more slowly than the moisture of trees with cut off branches, numerous beetles preferring "juicy" trees inhabited them. Because the maturing of trunk pests in Northern Caucasus was a dragged out affair it was necessary to set up the "snoring" trees at various periods. Trees felled in winter could be "snoring" trees. The habitation of "snoring" trees under various conditions was analyzed.

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ALEXANDROV, V.M.; KUTAYEV, A. .

A mass flight of *Acanthya cardus* L. (Hiroda + no. 2:126 51 '57.
(V 7: 10:8)

1. Kavkazskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik, Kazan. (for Aleksandrov)
2. Severo-Kavkazskaya lesnaya okupnaya stantsiya, Kazan (for Kutayev)
(Krasnodar Territory--Butterflies)

KUTEYEVA, Z.F.

In the Caucasian foothills. Priroda 50 no.5:126 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Severo-Kavkazskaya lesnaya opytaya stantsiya (Maykop).
(Caucasus, Northern—Spring)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/55/55

ACC NR: AP0034885

AUTHOR: Besprozvanny, N. N.; Kuteva, Z. N.; Nikolayev, P. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic equipment for working out the parallactic angle

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 8, 1966, 830-840

TOPIC TAGS: parallax computer, telescope equipment, astronomic telescope

ABSTRACT: Analytical expressions are derived associating different angular quantities used to control the position of an azimuthal telescope and generalized computer schemes are considered for computing the parallactic angle q from these expressions. According to these expressions the parallactic angle q is a function of the sines and cosines of equatorial and azimuthal coordinates. Computers which carry out sine-cosine transformations may be designed by using rotating transformers. The utilization of such transformers is considered in a universal computer scheme for computing the angle q , in which a computer is used to compute q . A version of the difference computing device for angle q has been developed and investigated at the Institute of Electromechanics. The system uses an asynchronous two phase motor and a solid state amplifier consisting of the following parts: 1) voltage amplifier, 2) automatic volume control circuit,

UDC: 62-52+522.2

003

1, 4) a modulation of the elec-

Cord 1/2

L 14484-66 EWT(1) GS/GW
ACC NR: AT6003719

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0143/0149

AUTHORS: Kuteva, Z. N.; Sabinin, Yu. A.

ORG: Astronomical Committee, AN SSSR (Astronomicheskii soviet AN SSSR)

TITLE: Systems for programmed control of telescopes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Astronomicheskii soviet. Opticheskaya nestabil'nost' zemnoy atmosfery (Optical instability of the earth's atmosphere). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 143-149

TOPIC TAGS: stellar astronomy, astronomic telescope, automatic computer programming, atmospheric refraction

ABSTRACT: Systems of programmed automatic control of a telescope were developed and tested at the Institute of Electromechanics as a technical assignment of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. Observations were made on only a few stars in order to secure uninterrupted operation and accurate checking. The simplest technique for programming an equatorially mounted telescope was employed. The arrangement for introducing the equatorial coordinates into the computing circuit includes: 1) memory units for storing the constant equatorial coordinates of the small number of stars whose observation is to be programmed, 2) commutators for these coordinates, switching in the circuit for one or the other coordinate, and 3) a program unit to control the commutators and to select the proper star according to the program. Errors due to

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L 14484-66

ACC NR: AT6003719

refraction may be minimized by introducing corrections for average refraction. Further reduction in error is obtained by using rotary transformers for computing correct coordinates and by introducing a unit for considering temperature in refraction calculations. With these modifications, the authors consider it possible to program telescopes for very accurate stellar observations. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 03/

SUM DATE: 15 May 65/

ORIG REF: 001

PC
Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 271 (USSR) SOV/137 - 58-11-23777

AUTHORS: Kuteynikov, A.F., Lansko, G.A.

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Thorium in Ores With Compensation for the Formation of Complexes (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye toriya v rudakh s kompensatsiyey kompleksobrazovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, 1957, Nr 4 (9), pp 76-78

ABSTRACT: The authors propose to determine Th photometrically with arsenazo (I) at a 575-m μ wave length. The color is stable for several days at pH 1.8-2.3. To remove U⁴⁺, Zr, Hf, and Ti which impede determination of Th together with the rare earths is precipitated with oxalic acid. The reverse colorimetric titration method is used for the photometric determination of Th. Equal aliquot parts are drawn from a 0.04N solution in HCl and placed in two 25-cc flasks. 0.5-1.0 cc of standard Th solution is added to one, then 5 cc of 0.005% aqueous solution of I are added to each, the mixture is acidulated with HCl to pH 1.6-1.8, the flasks are filled to the mark with water, and the solution is read on the FEK-M photocolorimeter. The method is simplified by

Card 1/2

SOV-137 - 58-11-23777

Colorimetric Determination of Thorium in Ores with Compensation (cont.)

employing test tubes with equal amounts of I solution at pH 1.6-1.8. A quantity of a cc of the solution analyzed is placed in one test tube and a known amount of standard Th solution into the other test tube until the colors are rendered identical after which the same amount of Th solution is added to the second tube and enough of the same solution is added to the first test tube with the solution analyzed until the colors are identical. The X cc of this solution used is the amount looked for and determines the amount of Th in the test tube. The Th content in the test sample is determined according to the formula $\text{Th}\% = (\text{XP}/\text{T}) \cdot 100$, where P is the aliquot part of the solution and T is the test sample. The method provides for a determination of $0.X - 0.00X\%$ Th in an 0.1-1.0 g test sample.

Z. G.

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Alimarin, I.P., Golovina, A.P.
Kuteynikov, A.F., Stepanov, N.F.

397/55-58-2-27/35

TITLE:

Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the Combinations of Some Elements With Quercetin. 1. Determination of Thorium in Monazite-Sand (Izucheniye spektrov svetopogloscheniya soyedineniy nekotorykh elementov s kvercetinom. 1. Opredeleniye toriya v monatsitovom peske)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 2, pp 203-206 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated the absorption spectra of quercetin with Th, Zr, Ti, U(VI), Ce(III), Fe(III), Ga, La, Al, Be, Cu(II), Sn(IV). They propose a new photometric method for the proof of thorium in monazite - sand with quercetin. A former paper of A.L. Davydov and V.S. Derevki [Ref 11] is used. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 3 American, 3 German, and 2 Czech.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED:

May 29, 1957

Card 1/1

5 (2)

AUTHORS:

Przheval'skiy, Ye. S. (Deceased),
Golovina, A. P., Kuteynikov, A. F.

SOV/55-58-6-13/31

TITLE:

Colorimetric Determination of Thorium by Using Some Azo-
compounds (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye toriya s
primeneniym nekotorykh azosoyedineniy)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki,
mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6,
pp 99-104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present investigation was carried out already in 1950;
additional investigations of "arsenazo" as a reagent to
thorium were carried out in 1955-56. The following organic
azo-compounds were used for these investigations: benzene-4-
sulphonic acid-(-1-azo-5)-8-oxyquinoline (sulphophenazoxine)
(I), benzene-2-arsonic acid-(-1-azo-1)-2-oxy-naphthalene-3,6-
disulfonic acid (thoron) (II), benzene-2-arsonic acid-(-1-am-3)-
4,5-dioxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonic acid (arsenazo) (III).
For the investigations solutions of the reagents in ethyl
alcohol (I) and in water (II) and (III) and a solution of
thorium nitrate with 0.44 mg Th/ml were used. The optical
density of the colored thorium solutions (I) and (II) was

Card 1/3

Colorimetric Determination of Thorium by Using Some
Azo-compounds

30V/55-58-6-13/3

determined by means of the photometer FM and the thorium content of solution (III) by means of the spectrophotometer SF-4. (I) precipitates Th as a brown precipitate which dissolves in lyes with an orange-yellow color. The intensity of this coloring is proportional to the quantity of thorium in the solution. The determination method developed herefrom is briefly described. The reagent (II), which was first used by Kuznetsov (Ref 3) for a qualitative determination of thorium, gives a coloring together with thorium in a solution containing hydrochloric acid or nitric acid (pH=1), which may be used for the colorimetric determination of Th. It was shown that with an increasing concentration of the reagent in the volume of the solution and with a decrease of the solution volume, quantities of a thousandth part of mg Th in the solution can be colorimetrically determined (Table 1). The determination of thorium is possible also in the presence of large quantities of uranium, cerium and lanthanum (Tables 2-4). The method with thoron has already been worked out by several authors (Refs 3, 4, 5). Arsenazo (III) gives a coloring with many elements (Table 5). Metal compounds with (III) are

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Colorimetric Determination of Thorium by Using Some
Azo-compounds

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formed at various pH-values. The most interesting compound is formed by Th, which forms in an acid medium, so that it is possible to determine it besides the rare earths and uranium (VI). The method with arsenazo offers the advantage over other methods that the absorption maximum between solution and complex is shifted by 75 m μ as against only 40 m μ . Besides, the sensitivity of the reaction (III) with Th is greater than that of (II) with Th. There are 4 figures, 6 tables. and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair for Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Kuteynikov, A. F. SOV/33-24-2-2/53

TITLE: The Use of the Reagent "Arsenazo" for the Detection of Rare Earths (Primeneniye reaktivnogo arsenaza dlya opredeleniya redkikh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 1040-1050 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: "Arsenazo" was suggested by V. I. Kuznetsov (Ref. 1) and has been used generally. The coloration of the compounds of metallic ions with this reagent makes it possible to determine a quantity of one tenth of a microgram of this element in one milliliter of the solution. The optical and chemical properties of solutions of such compounds with various elements (presented in a table) are systematically analysed. It was stated that in the molecule of the reagent two hydrogen ions are substituted by quadrivalent cations and iron (III) ions, whereas trivalent ions and beryllium substitute only one hydrogen ion. According to that, the reactions of formation of complex compounds are described by two equations and two equilibrium constants. By means of substitution of two hydrogen ions, complex compounds are formed in the weakly acid medium (pH = 2,0-2,5) by combination of "arsenazo" with

Card 1/2

SOV/32-24-9-2/11

The Use of the Reagent "Arsenazo" for the Detection of Rare-Earths

titanium, zirconium (hafnium), thorium, uranium, and probably some other quadrivalent actinides, whereas colored solutions are formed by aluminum, gallium, indium, the rare-earths yttrium and scandium, and uranyl- and ceryllium ions, due to the lower stability of the complex compounds, only in the weakly acid medium, thereby substituting one hydrogen ion. The latter are anion complexes, as confirmed by the fact that they are adsorbed in the anionite EAE-10-P. The above-mentioned difference of stability of the complex compounds can be used for the separation and detection respectively of certain elements as illustrated by some examples. There are 1 table and 1 reference, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Material)

Card 2/2

33185

S/186/61/003/006/004/010
EO40/E185

21.4300

AUTHOR: Kuteynikov, A.F.

TITLE: Spectroscopic investigation of the stability of
complex uranium (VI) compound with fluorine

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.6, 1961, 706-711

TEXT: A brief review of previously reported data for the stability of uranyl fluoride compounds indicated that all such studies were carried out by the potentiometric methods and that no comparative results are available from other investigations. For this reason a spectroscopic examination was made of the stability of uranyl fluoride as judged in terms of variation of the intensity of colour of the uranyl complex produced by reaction with arsenazo reagent. Optical density measurements were made in a CΦ-4 (SF-4) spectrophotometer using a cell layer with a thickness of 1 cm at 20 °C. The arsenazo reagent forms with uranyl ions a complex, blue compound, which is easily soluble in water. Solutions of this complex have a maximum spectral absorption at the wavelength of 600 mμ. Changes in the absorption spectra of

Card 1/2

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33145

S/186/61/003/006/004/010
E040/E185

Spectroscopic investigation of ...

the complex formed by uranyl ions with arsenazo reagent on addition of sodium fluoride are of the same basic pattern for various sodium chloride concentrations; the optical density at the wavelength of 600 mμ diminishes because of decomposition of a part of the coloured complex in consequence of the formation of colourless uranyl fluoride. In the presence of fluoride, on the other hand, the optical density rises at 500 mμ because the maximum of the absorption spectra of arsenazo solutions corresponds to this wavelength. The quantity of fluoride necessary for the decomposition of the coloured complex rises with the pH of the medium. Data for the equilibrium constants and instability constants of the complex uranyl fluoride ions for the pH range from 3.0 to 5.0 at the total uranium concentration of $2 \times 10^{-5}M$ and $3.4 \times 10^{-5}M$ concentration of the arsenazo reagent indicated the formation of a complex uranyl fluoride ion (UO_2F^-) with an instability constant of 1.7×10^{-5} . A K. Babko is mentioned in the article in connection with his method for analysis of complex compounds in solutions. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 10 references. 9 Soviet bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960

X

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Conditions for the photometric determination of fluorine with the
arsenazo reagent. Zhur.anal.khim.16 no.3:327-330 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Raw
Materials, Moscow.

(Fluorine--Analysis)
(Arsenazo)

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; BRODSKAYA, V.M.; LANSKOY, G.A.

Arsenazo-aluminum method for the determination of fluorine. Zhur.-
anal.khim. 17 no.1:87-89 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. All-Union Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials, Moscow.
(Fluorine--Analysis)

S 075-62,017,003,662,004
1017/1217

AUTHOR: Kuteynikov, A. F. and Brodskaya, V.

TITLE: Separation of rare earth elements from the accompanying elements in a silica gel filled column

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoi khimii, v. 17, no. 3, 1962, 305-310

TEXT: The separation of Th and Sc from the rare earth elements utilises the difference in hydrolysis of thorium, scandium and other metallic solutions at given pH-values from those of the rare earth elements. The method was adapted also to the separation of aluminium, iron, zirconium, titanium and uranium from rare earth elements. The investigators studied the optimum pH conditions for the separations and also for elution, and for the analysis of the solutions. The cation content of the synthetic solution used was determined by using complexone III and colorimetrically. The column (diameter = 1.4 cm and length 5.0 cm) was filled with silica gel. Washing solutions of ammonium acetate, buffers, and acetic acid were prepared for the pH range 3.5-6.0. Separation of thorium and scandium: Procedure: A mixture of the sample with the buffer mixture is introduced into the column and washed with the buffer solution (2 ml/min). The eluate is collected (25 ml eluate in each beaker) If a rare earth element is present the solution becomes violet ($\gamma_{\text{max}} = 550-565\text{m}\mu$) but in the presence of thorium the color is blue-violet ($\gamma_{\text{max}} = 575\text{m}\mu$). The determination of the cations both in the eluate and those remaining in the column is carried out by titration with complexone III. Thorium

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Separation of rare earth elements from...

S/075/62/017/003/002/004
1017/1217

is titrated at pH = 2.0-4.0 and the rare earth element at pH = 6.0-8.0. The end of the washing is tested using arsenazo I. The adsorbed scandium is eluted from the column using 1 N HCl, the solution is neutralized by ammonia and titrated with arsenazo-I. Scandium may be titrated using complexone III in an acid medium with arsenazo-I. The influence of pH on the separation and on the elution of thorium and scandium by this method are explained. The same experiments repeated with mixtures containing rare earth elements and Zr, U, Th, Al and Fe, gave satisfactory results. Deviations varied between ± 0.01 0.5% (absol.) There are 7 tables and figure.

SUBMITTED April 16, 1960

Card 2/2

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; BRODSKAYA, V.M.

Complexometric determination of rare earth elements in the presence of Al, Fe, Ca, Th, and F. Zav.lab. 28 no.7:792-794 '62 (MIRA: 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Rare earth metals—Analysis)

(Metals—Analysis)

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Stability of arsenazo complex compounds. Zav.lab. 28 no.10.
1179-1182 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Benzeneearsonic acid) (Complex compounds)

L 30095-65 ENG(j)/ENP(e)/ENT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/ENP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 WE/WK/GS
 S/0000/64/000/001/0302/0307
 ACCESSION NR: AT5003519

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L. B.; Kon'kova, Ye. S.; Kuteynikov, A. F. 36
 841

TITLE: Determination of impurities in graphite by the spectral analysis method

SOURCE: Konstruktsionnyye uglegrafitovyye materialy (Carbon and graphite construction materials); sbornik trudov, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 302-307

TOPIC TAGS: graphite, spectrum analysis, pure element, concentration

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the sensitivity of spectral analysis of graphite, the test sample must be concentrated. It is impossible to use the chemical methods of concentration which are applicable for the spectral analysis of pure metals since graphite dissolves poorly in acids and bases. Calcination is therefore the simplest method to concentrate graphite. The method of concentration proposed by the authors consists of burning the test sample with subsequent analysis of the residue and adding a carrier. A detailed description of this method is given. The use of the calcination method makes it possible to increase the sensitivity of the analysis up to 100 times, depending on the chosen concentration factor for the test sample. When the concentration factor is 100, the sensitivity for various elements in % is: Fe-- $3 \cdot 10^{-7}$, Mg-- $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$, Al-- $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$, Mn-- $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$, Ti-- $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ and Cu-- $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.
 Card 1/2

L 30095-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003519

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 20084-65 ENG(j)/EMP(c)/TNT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/
EVA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 L.P(c) JD/WH/CG/GS/AG/AR
ACCESSION NR: AT5003520 S/0000/64/000/001/0308/0313

AUTHOR: Mashkovich, L. A.; Maslova, T. P.; Kuteynikov, A. F.

TITLE: Phase analysis of materials based on tungsten

SOURCE: Konstruktsionnyye uglegrafitovyye materialy (Carbon and graphite construction materials); sbornik trudov, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 308-313

TOPIC TAGS: titanium carbide, tungsten steel, carbon steel, metallurgical research, electrolysis, chemical analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors use the phase analysis method for studying materials which contain tungsten, carbon and various quantities of titanium carbide (5, 50 and 90%). The phase composition of the material was established and the state of the carbide phase was determined (quantity, chemical composition, structure). In order to solve these problems, it was necessary to isolate the titanium carbide from the material. The authors verified the possibility of isolating the TiC by chemical dissolution in media which did not dissociate carbides of titanium but dissolved metallic tungsten. The experiments which were conducted and the data of other authors showed that separation of metallic tungsten and titanium carbide is difficult to accomplish by chemical methods. Therefore a method was developed for

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I. 38084-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003520

isolating these components by electrolysis. The phase composition of W-C-TiC and Mo-C-TiC materials was established. The data of the chemical analysis were confirmed by x-ray analysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927910018-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927910018-4"

KUTEYNIKOV, A.P.; LYSENKO, S.A.

Determination of hafnium in high-melting compounds. Konstr.
uglegraf. mat. no.1:319-324 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 29525-65 ENT(n)/EMP(e)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(b) PF-L/Ps-L/Fu-L
IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP039081

8/0032/64/000/005/0522/0524

AUTHORS: Mashkovich, L. A.; Kutyukov, A. P.; Maslova, T. P.

TITLE: Phase analysis of materials made of tungsten and tungsten carbide 13
27 27 B

SOURCE: Navodskaya laboratoriya, no. 5, 1964, 522-524

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, carbide, phase composition, electrochemical process,
electrolyte/ LP 50 potentiometer

ABSTRACT: An electrochemical method was used to determine the phase composition of tungsten base powder materials. It was found that an electrochemical method utilizing citric acid in the electrolyte is best for quantitatively determining tungsten in the presence of its carbide. The largest potential difference between metallic tungsten and its carbide was observed with citric anions of pH = 3. This difference was as large as 600 mv. Furthermore, the smallest amount of carbide loss (5-7%) was obtained in the citric acid electrolyte. K. A. Tsapkova took part in these experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 29525-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4035081

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; LYSENKO, S.A.

Study of the composition of complex compounds by a method of
masking addendum. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.11:1289-1292 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

L 25402-65

ACCESSION NR: AP6001465

S/0075/64/019/012/1515/1516

AUTHOR: Kozyreva, L. S. ; Kuteynikov, A. F. ; Zharova, N. P. ¹³_B

TITLE: Titrimetric determination of niobium in refractory compounds using 8-hydroxyquinoline

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 12, 1964, 1515-1516

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, hydroxyquinoline, chemical analysis, niobium analysis, refractory, titrimetric determination

ABSTRACT: The developed method for determination of niobium by 8-hydroxyquinoline (HQ) precipitation avoids the tedious washing of the precipitate. Precipitation of niobium is carried out with a standard solution of HQ. After precipitation it simply involves bromatometric titration of the excess HQ in the filtrate. The developed method for determination of niobium in carbides and borides had precision of $\pm 0.5\%$ with the additional advantage of being rapid.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

GOR UNOVA, L.B.; KONIKOVA, Y.S.; KULITSHEV, A.P.

Method of spectral analysis of high purity propylene. Zav. lab.
30 no.1:38-39 1964. (MIRA 17:9)

MASHKOVICH, L.A.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; MASLOVA, T.P.

Electrochemical separation of tungsten and titanium carbide.
Zav. lab. 30 no.7:788-791 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUTEYNIKOV, A.

Intercollegiate Conference on the Physicochemical and Analytic
Properties of Complex Compounds of Rare and Nonferrous Metals.
Zav. lab. 30 no.8:1037 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 8882-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPF(q)/EPF(b) Fe-L/Pu-L ASD(f)/SSD/RAEM(t),
ACCESSION NR: APH046465 AFNL/ASD(m)-3/AS(mp)-2 JD/ S/0032/64/030/010/1189/1190
JO/AT/WH

AUTHORS: Kozyreva, L. S.; Kuleynikov, A. F.; Zharova, N. P. 18

TITLE: Chemical phase analysis of certain compounds of titanium ✓

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 10, 1964, 1189-1190

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, chemical analysis, titanium compound, quantitative analysis,
titanium carbide, titanium diboride ✓

ABSTRACT: A method was developed to determine quantitatively titanium carbide and titanium diboride in the mixture $TiC + TiB_2 + TiSi_2 + SiC + B_4C$. Any solvent used for this purpose should not dissolve titanium disilicide, silicon carbide, and boron carbide. The solvent selected is a solution of H_2SO_4 (1:4) and H_2O_2 which is mixed, boiled for one hour, diluted, and used to leach the titanium carbide and diboride from the original mixture. Filtration removes the insoluble compounds; treatment of the filtrate by the volumetric method with glycerin with careful separation of reaction by-products permits the obtaining of boron and titanium quantities. Experiments were performed to measure boron and titanium quantities by the given method for various phase-mixing conditions. Results were subsequently compared with theoretical values and were found to be very satisfactory. The results are presented in a table. Orig. art. has: 1 table.
Card 1/2

L 8382-65

ACCESSION NR: APh046465

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 15803-65 EW((j))/ENP(c)/ENT(π)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/ENP(t)/ENP(b) Pr-4/
 Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)/AFMDC JD/WW/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4040361

S/0032/64/030/011/1328/1329

AUTHORS: Kozyreva, L. S.; Kutevnikov, A. E.; Zharova, N. P. B

TITLE: Determination of zirconium, zirconium carbide, and zirconium dioxide
27 27 27

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 11, 1964, 1328-1329

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium compound, zirconium dioxide, hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid

ABSTRACT: The different solubility of Zr, ZrC, and ZrO₂ in hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acids was used in the analysis of a mixture (0.1 g each of Zr, ZrC, and ZrO₂) of these substances. Although HF (diluted 1:5 with water) dissolves the metallic Zr as well as some ZrC, treatment of the mixture (0.3 g) for 15-20 minutes with more dilute HF (1:20) (40 ml) dissolved only the metal and not the ZrC and ZrO₂. The residue was boiled 30-40 minutes in 40 ml of H₂SO₄ (1:2) with 15 drops of concentrated nitric acid, adding water to keep the volume constant. The residue was heated 20-30 minutes (without boiling) in 10 ml concentrated fluoric acid; then 20 ml of H₂SO₄ were added, and the solution was heated until dense white vapor began forming. The Zr content in the three solutions was determined and related to the

Card 1/2

L 15803-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048361

Zr, ZrC, and ZrO₂ content in the mixture. This procedure gave excellent results.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 12463-45 EWG(j)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(e)/EPR/T/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 AFETR RWH/JD/
 ACCESSION NR: AP4048365 WH/VH S/0032/64/030/011/1348/1349

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L. B.; Kon'kova, Ye. S.; Kuteynikov, A. F. B

TITLE: Spectrochemical determination of boron traces in semiconductor graphite 15

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 11, 1964, 1348-1349

TOPIC TAGS: high purity graphite, semiconductor graphite, graphite spectrochemical analysis, trace analysis, boron trace determination, boron concentration

ABSTRACT: A spectrochemical method of boron determination in graphite has been developed, whereby partial combustion of the graphite and utilization of the sample itself as an electrode in a d-c arc eliminated a source of error attributed to the low volatility of boron carbide. At the same time enrichment of the sample in boron made it possible to increase the sensitivity of spectroscopic determination. Calcium hydroxide in solution was added to the samples prior to their calcining to prevent possible losses of boron as B_2O_3 . Powdered samples partially calcined at 800C were compacted with sugar syrup as a binder. The tablets obtained were used as the anode and the compacted, boron-free graphite as the cathode in an arc excitation system. Analysis was carried out on an

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L 12463-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048365

ISP-28 spectrograph. Spectra of the samples and synthetic standards were recorded photographically. The standards were prepared from high-purity graphite with boron added in the form of boric acid. The operating procedure is described. The sensitivity of the method is 10^{-6} — $10^{-7}\%$ boron, and the average relative error 10%. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3123

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC *MT*

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; PETROV, N.V.; CHUMAKOV, V.D.

Indirect complexometric determination of carbon. Zav. lab. 31
no.11:1326 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

OVCHINNIKOV, B.A.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Utilization of waste heat with the aid of plate-type heat exchangers. Bum.prom. 34 no.10:14-16 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Vtorogo Kaliningradskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Ovchinnikov). 2. Nachal'nik nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Vtorogo Kaliningradskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Kuteynikov).
- (Kaliningrad--Woodpulp industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Waste heat)

BRYUM, Abram Isayevich, inzh.; VORONOV, Petr Andreyevich, dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk [deceased]; GINSBURG, Ruvim Izrailevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUTSEYNIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, inzh.; FEDOROV, Aleksandr Timofeyovich, prof. [deceased]; SHAPOVALOV, Petr Borisovich, inzh.; SHIKHIYEV, Fuad Maksimovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; YAVLENSKIY, S.D., ratsenzent; KRUGLENKO, N.K., ratsenzent; MATLIN, G.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; KSENOFONTOVA, Ye.F., red.izd-vo; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Sea ports and harbor facilities] Morskia porty i portovye sooruzheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 519 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Harbors)

KHILYNIKOV, F.

Salvage (Waste, etc.)

Effective utilization of household discards. Zhurnal. - No. 11, p. 2, No. 4, 1962.

MONTHLY LIST OF SOVIET ACQUISITIONS, LIBRARY P. 6, 1962, Moscow, 1962. Unclassified

KUTEYNIKOV, F.F., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Estimation and use of production capacity. Bum.prom.30 no.3:23-25
Mr '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Paper industry)

KUTEYNIKOV, F.F., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Lowering the cost and increasing the sulfite woodpulp production1
Bum.prom. 30 no.12:24-26 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumagi.
(Paper industry--Accounting)

KUTEYNIKOV, Fedor Fedorovich, kand. ekon. nauk; DZHALILOV, Kh.I.,
red.; SARMAISKAYA, G.I., red.izd-va; KARLOVA, G.L., tekhn.
red.

[Paper stock and rag resources for the manufacture of paper
and cardboard] Resursy makulatury i triap'ia dlia proizvod-
stva bumagi i kartona. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 136 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Woodpulp industry) (Waste paper) (Rags)

GRYZLOV, V.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BULGAKOV, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
F.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHUTOV, I.I., red. Makul., 1963, 141 p.
red,

[Oilseed and opium poppy] Mak maslichnyi i opitnyi. Mak
skva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 141 p.

1. Staryiy agronom Gosudarstvennogo instituta po vyrazhivaniyu
i zagotovke lekarstvenno-restituel'nogo syr'ya (for medicinal).

KUTEYNIKOV, K., mayor

Arrangement for laying the upper structure of wood bridges.
Voen.-inzh. zhur. 102 no.6:38-40 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Military bridges--Equipment and supplies)

KUTEYNIKOV, S. YE.

TA 7/49T100

USSR/Radio Transmitters
Radio - Relay Equipment

Sep 48

"Control of Radio Transmitters at Great Distances,"
S. Ye. Kuteynikov, Engr, 1 3/4 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz'" No 9 (102)

Use of telephone or telegraph wires for this purpose great practical difficulties. Describes scheme which has operated successfully for 2 years.

~~SECRET~~

7/49T100

KUTEYNIKOV, S.Ye., inzh.; DANILENKO, G.D., inzh.

Redesigning of a shortwavy transmitter. Vest. svyazi 23
no.6:7-9 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KUTEYNIKOV, S.Ye., inzh.

Reinforced concrete poles for radio station feeder lines. Vest.
svyazi 24 no.3:11-13 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KUTEYNIKOV, Ye.S.; TISHCHENKO, S.V.

Using aerial photographs to analyze the tectonics of the upper
Markha Valley. Trudy VAGT no.2:173-176 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Markha Valley--Geology, Structural)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

AUTHOR: Kuteynikov, Ye. S.

SOV/26-122-3-36/57

TITLE: Tectonic Geology of the Olenek, Markha, Muna, and Linde Rivers Region (Tektonika mezhdurech'ya oleneka, Markhi, Muna i Linde)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956, Vol 102, Nr 3, pp 453-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The region of the Olenek, Markha, Muna and Linde Rivers lies from a tectonic standpoint within the realm of the Sibirskaya platforma (Siberian Platform) as well as on the junction of two tectonic elements: the Severno Sibirskaya glyba (Northern Siberian Fragment) and the Vilyuyskaya Syncline (Ref 4). This heretofore poorly studied part of the Siberian Platform has now been studied in detail following the geologic mapping (1 : 1000 000) of the Vilyuyskaya ekspeditsiya Vsesoyuznogo aërogeologicheskogo tresta (Vilyuy Expedition of the All Union Aerial Geological Trust) and of several expeditions of the Institut geologii Arktiki (Institute of Arctic Geology). The studies have afforded a correct if also somewhat schematic determination of the structure of the region (Ref 6). A large group of geologists under the leader-

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Tectonic Geology of the Olenek, Markha, Muna, and Linde Rivers Region

SOV/20-122-3-36/57

ship of B. N. Leonov has completed the work. Contributors to the project are R. A. Bidzhiyev, N. M. Bobrinskiy, V. V. Gritsik, Ye. S. Kutoynikov, L. M. Matapov, N. G. Nikanorov, B. I. Prokopchuk, V. M. Rybchenkov, S. V. Tishchenko, N. A. Tseydler, Yu. T. Shvyryayev, V. N. Shirikov and others. For the work a new method was employed: single stratigraphic units were traced and mapped on aerial photographs and on topographic maps (Ref 2). As the map (Fig 2) shows, the region has a rather complicated structure. In the southwestern corner of the area, on the right bank of the Markha River, the beds dip at a low angle (15') to the southwest in the direction of Tungusskaya Syncline. This part of the region lies at the edge of a wide fault zone. This zone penetrates the aforementioned syncline; it is called Vilyuysko-Kotuyanskaya Zone (Ref 1). Large intrusions have penetrated the fault zone, allowing it to be easily traced on the surface. The monoclinical east limb of the syncline gradually becomes flatish in the southwest limb of the Markhinskiy val, an elongate anticlinal structure (Ref 2). Paralleling this structure and crossing the head waters of the Tyung River near the mouth of the Argaa-Tyung River and extending towards the head waters of the Muna and Bekke Rivers is a flat anticlinal

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Tectonic Geology of the Olenek, Markha, Muna, and Leno Rivers Region SV/20-122-1-34/57

structure, the Tyung-Siligirskiy val (Tyung-Siligir Anticline). On the aerial photographs a single brachyanticline can be determined in the folded region between the above mentioned anticlines, in the area of the upper waters of the Khanni, Ulakh-Muna and Argan-Tyung Rivers. Between the Tyung-Siligirskiy Anticline and the Manskoye podnyatiye (Muna Uplift) is a broad synclinal structure, the Olenekskiy (on the Olenek River). Somewhat further south from the Muna Uplift there is an intensive magnetic anomaly, the Shiganskaya (Ref 3). At the southeastern border of the Markha- and Tyung-Siligirskiy Anticlines, as well as at the Olenek flexure, is a structural depression in the northern part of the Vilyuyskaya Syncline. It is called the Vilyuysko-Markhinskaya flexura (Vilyuy-Markha Flexure). In the region of this flexure as well as on the slope of the Muna Uplift, dikes and trap intrusions are developed which have intruded along faults. During the Middle Cambrian, the entire Leno-Olenekskiy River region was covered by a relatively shallow ocean. Middle Cambrian marine sediments outcrop on the Muna Uplift as well as outside of the region here discussed. Towards the end of the Middle Cambrian and in the Upper Cambrian the Olenek

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Tectonic Geology of the Olenek, Markha, Muna, and Linde Rivers Region SOV/20-122-3-36/57

region was intensively folded and a 1000 to 2000 m thick carbonate mass was deposited. The Vilyuy-Markha-Flexure and the associated faulting may have originated towards the end of the Triassic or early Jurassic. There are 1 figure and 6 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskii trust
(All-Union Aerial Geological Trust)

PRESENTED: May 13, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

Card 4/4

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